

**LABIAL PAD HAVING A NOTCH**

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/297001, filed June 8, 2001, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/315255, filed August 27, 2001.

**BACKGROUND**

The present invention relates generally to absorbent articles such as labial pads configured for disposition within the vestibule of a female wearer. More particularly, the present invention relates to labial pads having at least one notch situated on the periphery thereof.

A broad manner and wide variety of absorbent articles configured for the absorption of bodily exudates such as menstrual fluid are, of course, well known. With respect to feminine hygiene, the art has offered two basic types of feminine hygiene protection: sanitary napkins, developed for external wear about the pudendal region, and tampons, developed for residence within the vaginal cavity and interruption of menstrual flow therefrom. Hybrid feminine hygiene protection devices, attempting to merge the structural features of both within a single type of device, have also been proposed, but have not seen a meaningful measure of acceptance insofar as the effort to appropriate advantages has been overshadowed by the more demonstrable perpetuation of structural and anatomically functional disadvantages. Other less intrusive devices, known as labial or interlabial devices and characterized as having a portion which at least partially resides external of the wearer's vestibule, have also been proposed.

Many of these prior devices have not fully satisfied the demand of consumers for even smaller devices that may be worn interlabially by female wearers. In response thereto, several manufacturers have produced labial pads that are quite small in size in comparison to the prior devices described above. However, the construction of many of these devices appears to fail to recognize the significance of anatomical cooperation with the female wearer. For example, the obtrusive geometries of many of these devices result in structural elements coming into irritating contact with highly sensitive portions of the female anatomy such as the clitoris and/or the perineum.

### SUMMARY

The present inventors have recognized the deficiencies and problems inherent in the prior art and in response thereto conducted intensive research in developing innovative labial pads. The inventors have discovered that situating at least one notch in the periphery of at least that portion of an absorbent article, such as a labial pad, to be located nearest the clitoris minimizes the likelihood that the absorbent article will come into irritating contact with the clitoris. The inventors also discovered that situating at least one notch in the periphery of at least that portion of an absorbent article, such as a labial pad, to be located nearest the perineum minimizes the likelihood that the absorbent article will come into irritating contact with the perineum.

In one embodiment, an absorbent article is configured for disposition within the vestibule of a female wearer. The absorbent article includes an absorbent. The absorbent has a substantially circular geometry, a radius, a periphery and a central axis. The absorbent of this embodiment has at least one notch situated in its periphery.

In another embodiment, an absorbent article is disclosed as being configured for disposition within the vestibule of a female wearer. The absorbent article includes a fluid permeable cover, a liquid impermeable baffle and an absorbent situated between the cover and the baffle. The absorbent has a substantially circular geometry, a radius, a periphery and a central axis. The absorbent also has at least one notch situated in its periphery.

In an additional embodiment, an absorbent article is configured for disposition within the vestibule of a female wearer. The absorbent article includes a liquid impermeable baffle and an absorbent. The absorbent has a substantially circular geometry, a radius, a periphery and a central axis. The absorbent has at least one notch situated in its periphery.

In a further embodiment, an absorbent article is disclosed as being configured for disposition within the vestibule of a female wearer. The absorbent article includes a fluid

permeable cover and an absorbent. The absorbent has a substantially circular geometry, a radius, a periphery and a central axis. The absorbent has at least one notch situated in its periphery.

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### DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims and accompanying drawings where:

10 FIG. 1 is a simplified anatomical cross-sectional view of a human female illustrating the environment for an absorbent article such as a labial pad.

FIG. 2 is a simplified anatomical cross-sectional view of a human female illustrating the external genitalia.

15 FIG. 3 is a simplified view illustrating the positioning of an unfolded or substantially flat absorbent article having a notch located on that portion of the periphery thereof intended to be situated nearest the clitoris of a human female.

FIG. 4 is a top view illustrating a version of an absorbent article having at least one notch located on the periphery thereof.

20 FIG. 5 is cross-sectional view of the absorbent article illustrated in FIG. 4 taken along line 5 - 5 thereof.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating another version of an absorbent article.

FIG. 7 is a top view illustrating an embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery of an absorbent article.

25 FIG. 8 is a top view illustrating another embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery of an absorbent article.

FIG. 9 is a top view illustrating yet another embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery of an absorbent article.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view illustrating yet a further version of an absorbent article.

30 FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the version of FIG. 10 in a substantially folded position.

FIG. 12 illustrates an enlarged view of an additional version of an absorbent article folded substantially about the central axis (C).

FIG. 13 illustrates an exaggerated enlarged view of the version of FIG. 12 folded substantially about the central axis (C) and being grasped for disposition in the vestibule by the wearer's fingers.

FIG. 14 is a top view illustrating a version of an absorbent article having at least one notch  
5 situated on the periphery thereof.

FIG. 15 is a partially broken top view illustrating an absorbent article having an alternate embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery thereof.

FIG. 16 is a partially broken top view illustrating an absorbent article having yet another alternate embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery thereof.

FIG. 17 is a partially broken top view illustrating an absorbent article having still another alternate embodiment of a notch situated on the periphery thereof.

### DESCRIPTION

Turning to the figures of drawing, *i.e.*, FIGs. 1 through 17, in each of which similar parts  
15 are identified with like reference characters, FIG. 3 illustrates diagrammatically the positioning of an absorbent article, such as a labial pad, designated generally as 40, in an unfolded or flat configuration and prior to disposition within the vestibule of a wearer, designated generally as 42 (see also FIG. 1). As used herein, the term "labial pad" refers to a device having at least some absorbent components, and which is specifically configured for disposition in between the labia  
20 majora, extending at least partially into the vestibule (42) of a female wearer during use. For purposes of the ensuing description, the vestibule (42) is considered to be the region defined within the labia beginning at about a point lying caudally from the anterior labial commissure (44), extending rearward to the posterior labial commissure (46) and bounded inwardly by the floor (48) of the vestibule (see FIG. 1). One of skill in the art fully understands that there is a  
25 wide range of variation among women with respect to the relative size and shape of labia minora (59) and labia majora (61) as the same interrelatedly define the contour of the vestibule (42) (see FIGs. 1 and 2). For purposes of the present description, however, such differences will not specifically be addressed, it being recognized that in any event the disposition of the absorbent article (40) into the vestibule (42) will necessitate placement between the labia majora (61)  
30 regardless of any such consideration respecting the labia minora (59). Lying caudally of the vestibule (42) is the perineum (50) which leads to the anus (52) in the region of the buttocks (54). Within the vestibule (42) itself is located the principal urogenital members which, for purposes pertinent here, are constituted of the vaginal orifice (56), the urethral orifice (58), and the clitoris (60). Given the foregoing simplified review of this anatomical region, and to facilitate the

present description, the vestibule (42) will be considered generally to be the region between the posterior labial commissure (46) and the clitoris (60), for convenience. For a more comprehensive description of this portion of the human female anatomy, however, attention is invited to *Anatomy of the Human Body* by Henry Gray, Thirtieth American Edition (Carmine D.

5 Clemente ed., Lea & Febiger, 1985) at 1571-1581.

The absorbent article (40) discussed herein is intended to be disposed at least partially within the vestibule (42) for at least partially occluding the same respecting fluid flow therefrom.

In this regard, the predominant use of the absorbent article (40) is for the absorption of menstrual fluid emitted via the vaginal orifice (56); although the absorbent article is equally well  
10 adapted to serve as a type of incontinence device for absorption of urine as occurs upon minor, female incontinence.

The absorbent article (40), a version of which is illustrated at least in FIG. 8, has a central axis (C), which generally bisects the absorbent article into substantially identical halves. The term "upper" refers generally to an orientation directed toward the wearer's head, while the  
15 terms "lower" or "downwardly" refer generally to an orientation directed toward the wearer's feet. For purposes of discussion herein, each possible layer of the absorbent article (40), e.g., the fluid permeable cover (62), the liquid impermeable baffle (64) and/or the absorbent (66), has an upper or body-facing surface and a lower surface also described as the surface opposed to the upper or body-facing surface.

20 Turning now to FIG. 6, an absorbent article (40) is illustrated as including a fluid permeable cover (62), a liquid impermeable baffle (64) and an absorbent (66) situated between the cover and the baffle. The absorbent article (40) should be of a suitable size and shape that allows at least a portion of the absorbent article to be disposed within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer. In addition, the absorbent article (40) desirably at least partially occludes and  
25 intercepts the flow of menstrual fluid, urine or other bodily exudates from the wearer's vaginal orifice (56) and/or urethral orifice (58).

The absorbent (66), and thus the absorbent article (40), generally displays a substantially circular geometry as illustrated at least in FIGs. 4, 7, 8 and 9. When configured in a substantially circular geometry, the absorbent (66) has a radius (R) which extends from a point  
30 located in the center of the absorbent to a point located on the periphery of the absorbent. The periphery of this substantially circular version may be found, as expected, along its circumference. The geometry of the absorbent (66) is a significant factor affecting the overall size and effectiveness of the absorbent article (40). In general, the absorbent (66) has a maximum radius ( $R_{max}$ ) typically no greater than about 20; alternatively, no greater than about

25; alternatively, no greater than about 30; alternatively, no greater than about 35; alternatively, no greater than about 40; alternatively, no greater than about 45; or finally, alternatively, no greater than about 50 mm. The absorbent (66) may also have a minimum radius ( $R_{min}$ ) typically no less than about 45; alternatively, no less than about 40; alternatively, no less than about 35; alternatively, no less than about 30; alternatively, no less than about 25; alternatively, no less than about 20; or finally, alternatively, no less than about 15 mm. Thus, the absorbent (66) may have a radius ranging between no less than about 15 mm up to no greater than about 50 mm; although the approximate radius of the absorbent may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

The absorbent article (40) is desirably provided with sufficient capacity to absorb and retain the intended amount and type of bodily exudate(s). The absorbent capacity is provided by a fluid retentive core or absorbent generally identified as 66. For at least menstrual fluid, the absorbent (66) desirably has a minimum capacity of no less than about 19; alternatively, no less than about 18; alternatively, no less than about 17; alternatively, no less than about 16; alternatively, no less than about 15; alternatively, no less than about 14; alternatively, no less than about 13; alternatively, no less than about 12; alternatively, no less than about 11; alternatively, no less than about 10; alternatively, no less than about 9; alternatively, no less than about 8; alternatively, no less than about 7; alternatively, no less than about 6; alternatively, no less than about 5; alternatively, no less than about 4; alternatively, no less than about 3; alternatively, no less than about 2; or alternatively, no less than about 1 g/g. The absorbent (66) also may have a maximum capacity of no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 6; alternatively, no greater than about 7; alternatively, no greater than about 8; alternatively, no greater than about 9; alternatively, no greater than about 10; alternatively, no greater than about 11; alternatively, no greater than about 12; alternatively, no greater than about 13; alternatively, no greater than about 14; alternatively, no greater than about 15; alternatively, no greater than about 16; alternatively, no greater than about 17; alternatively, no greater than about 18; alternatively, no greater than about 19; alternatively, no greater than about 20; alternatively, no greater than about 25; or alternatively, no greater than about 30 g/g. Thus, the absorbent (66) may have an absorbent capacity ranging between no less than about 1 g/g up to no greater than about 30 g/g; although the approximate capacity of the absorbent may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer. One of skill in the art will readily realize that the

addition of superabsorbent polymer(s) or coated superabsorbent polymer(s) to the absorbent (66) typically has the effect of substantially increasing the absorbent capacity.

Describing the individual elements in greater detail, the absorbent (66) has an upper or body-facing surface and a lower surface (or surface opposed to the upper or body-facing surface) and may include any material capable of absorbing and/or adsorbing and thereafter retaining the intended bodily exudate(s). Suitable materials are also generally hydrophilic, compressible and conformable. The absorbent (66) may be formed from any of the materials well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of such materials include, but are not limited to, various natural or synthetic fibers, multiple plies of creped cellulose wadding, fluffed cellulose fibers, rayon or other regenerated cellulose materials, wood pulp fibers or comminuted wood pulp fibers, airlaid material, textile fibers, a blend of polyester and polypropylene fibers, absorbent foams, absorbent sponges, superabsorbent polymers, coated superabsorbent polymers, fibrous bundles or nits, or any equivalent material or combination of materials. Also suitable for use would be hydrophobic material that has been rendered hydrophilic according to any of a number of known methods for so doing. The total absorbent capacity of the absorbent (66) should, however, be compatible with the design exudate loading and the intended use of the absorbent article (40). Further, the size and absorbent capacity of the absorbent (66) may be varied. Therefore, the dimension, shape, and configuration of the absorbent (66) may be varied (*e.g.*, the absorbent may have a varying thickness as illustrated at least in FIGs. 10 and 11, or a hydrophilic gradient, or may contain superabsorbent polymer(s) and the like).

The absorbent (66) generally has a thickness, caliper or height (H), as illustrated at least in FIG. 5, measured along a line lying generally parallel to the z-axis. The minimum thickness of the absorbent (66) typically is no less than about 9; alternatively, no less than about 8; alternatively, no less than about 7; alternatively, no less than about 6; alternatively, no less than about 5; alternatively, no less than about 4; alternatively, no less than about 3; alternatively, no less than about 2; alternatively, no less than about 1; or alternatively, no less than about 0.5 mm.

The maximum thickness of the absorbent (66) typically is no greater than about 2; alternatively, no greater than about 3; alternatively, no greater than about 4; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 6; alternatively, no greater than about 7; alternatively, no greater than about 8; alternatively, no greater than about 9; or alternatively, no greater than about 10 mm. Thus, the absorbent (66) may have a thickness of about 10 mm or less; although the approximate thickness of the absorbent may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

The absorbent (66) desirably also has a relatively low density which is deemed desirable for comfort. Generally, the absorbent has a density of less than about 0.5 g/cc. Stated differently, the absorbent (66) typically has a maximum density of no greater than about 0.5; alternatively, no greater than about 0.4; alternatively, no greater than about 0.3; alternatively, no greater than about 0.2; alternatively, no greater than about 0.1; alternatively, no greater than about 0.09; alternatively, no greater than about 0.08; alternatively, no greater than about 0.07; alternatively, no greater than about 0.06; alternatively, no greater than about 0.05; alternatively, no greater than about 0.04; alternatively, no greater than about 0.03; or alternatively, no greater than about 0.02 g/cc. The absorbent (66) generally also has a minimum density of typically no less than about 0.01; alternatively no less than about 0.02; alternatively, no less than about 0.03; alternatively, no less than about 0.04; alternatively, no less than about 0.05; alternatively, no less than about 0.06; alternatively, no less than about 0.07; alternatively, no less than about 0.08; alternatively, no less than about 0.09; alternatively, no less than about 0.1; alternatively, no less than about 0.2; alternatively, no less than about 0.3; or alternatively, no less than about 0.4 g/cc.

Thus, the density of the absorbent (66) may range up to about 0.5 g/cc; although the approximate density of the absorbent may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

The absorbent (66) also desirably has a basis weight of less than about 600 grams per square meter (gsm). Stated differently, the absorbent (66) typically has a maximum basis weight of no greater than about 600; alternatively, no greater than about 500; alternatively, no greater than about 400; alternatively, no greater than about 300; alternatively, no greater than about 200; or alternatively, no greater than about 100 gsm. Generally, the absorbent (66) also has a minimum basis weight of typically no less than about 0.1; alternatively, no less than about 50; alternatively, no less than about 100; alternatively, no less than about 150; alternatively, no less than about 200; alternatively, no less than about 250; alternatively, no less than about 300; alternatively, no less than about 350; alternatively, no less than about 400; alternatively, no less than about 450; alternatively, no less than about 500; or alternatively, no less than about 550 gsm. Thus, the absorbent (66) may have a basis weight of about 600 gsm or less; although the approximate basis weight of the absorbent may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

A specific example of a suitable absorbent would be similar to a conform material made of a blend of polypropylene and cellulose fibers and used in KOTEX® maxi pantliners and obtainable from Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, WI, USA.



The optional baffle (64) typically resides on the lower surface of the absorbent (66) and may be constructed from any desired material that is liquid-impermeable. Desirably, the baffle (64) will permit the passage of air and moisture vapor out of the absorbent (66), while blocking the passage of bodily fluid(s). An example of a suitable baffle material is a micro-embossed, polymeric film, such as polyethylene, polypropylene or polyester, having a minimum thickness of no less than about 0.025 mm and a maximum thickness of no greater than about 0.13 mm. Bicomponent films can also be used, as well as woven and nonwoven fabrics which have been treated to render them liquid-impermeable. An example of another suitable material is a closed cell polyolefin foam. A closed cell polyethylene foam may also work well.

The baffle (64) may be maintained in secured relation with the absorbent (66) by bonding all or a portion of the adjacent surfaces to one another. A variety of bonding methods known to one of skill in the art may be utilized to achieve any such secured relation. Examples of such methods include, but are not limited to, ultrasonics, thermal bonding, or the application of adhesives in a variety of patterns between the two adjoining surfaces. A specific example of a baffle material would be similar to a polyethylene film used on KOTEX® pantliners and obtainable from Pliant Corporation, Schaumburg, IL, USA.

The optional fluid permeable cover (62) has an upper surface and a lower surface, with the upper surface typically contacting the body of the wearer and receiving bodily exudate(s). The cover (62) desirably is made of a material that is flexible and non-irritating to the tissues within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer. As used herein, the term "flexible" is intended to refer to materials which are compliant and readily conform to the bodily surface(s) or respond by easily deforming in the presence of external forces.

The cover (62) is provided for comfort and conformability and functions to direct bodily exudate(s) away from the body and toward the absorbent (66). The cover (62) should retain little or no liquid in its structure so that it provides a relatively comfortable and non-irritating surface next to the tissues within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer. The cover (62) can be constructed of any woven or nonwoven material which is also easily penetrated by bodily fluids contacting its surface. Examples of suitable materials include rayon, bonded carded webs of polyester, polypropylene, polyethylene, nylon, or other heat-bondable fibers, polyolefins, such as copolymers of polypropylene and polyethylene, linear low-density polyethylene, aliphatic esters such as polylactic acid, finely perforated film webs and net material also work well. A specific example of a suitable cover material would be similar to a bonded carded web made of polypropylene and polyethylene used as a cover stock for KOTEX® pantliners and obtainable from Sandler Corporation, Germany. Other examples of suitable materials are composite

materials of a polymer and a nonwoven fabric material. The composite materials are typically in the form of integral sheets generally formed by the extrusion of a polymer onto a web of spunbond material. The fluid permeable cover (62) can also contain a plurality of apertures (not shown) formed therein which are intended to increase the rate at which bodily fluid(s) can penetrate into the absorbent (66).

A physiologically hydrous cover material is also suitable for use. As used herein, the term "physiologically hydrous" is intended to connote a cover material which maintains a suitably moist interface between the tissues of the vestibule (42) and the absorbent article (40) when disposed in that vestibular environment; one that is benign respecting the requirements of comfort associated with the interposition of fabric or fabric-like structures within the moist tissue environment of the vestibule, keeping in mind as well the self-evident factor that the absorbent article is receiving bodily fluid(s) migrating through the vestibule and must conduct the same to the absorbent (66). Thus, while not "hydrous" in the classic sense prior to use (inasmuch as the cover will be dry at that time) the cover (62) maintains (or at least does not interfere with the maintenance of) the proper moisture level or balance required within the vestibule (42).

The cover (62) can also have at least a portion of the surface treated with a surfactant to render the cover more hydrophilic. This results in permitting the insulating bodily fluid(s) to more readily penetrate the cover (62). The surfactant may also diminish the likelihood that the insulating bodily fluid(s), such as menstrual fluid, will flow off the cover (62) rather than being absorbed by the absorbent (66). One suitable approach provides for the surfactant to be substantially evenly distributed across at least a portion of the upper surface of the cover (62) that overlays the upper surface of the absorbent (66).

The cover (62) may be maintained in secured relation with the absorbent (66) by bonding all or a portion of the adjacent surfaces to one another. A variety of bonding methods known to one of skill in the art may be utilized to achieve any such secured relation. Examples of such methods include, but are not limited to, the application of adhesives in a variety of patterns between the two adjoining surfaces, entangling at least portions of the adjacent surface of the absorbent with portions of the adjacent surface of the cover, or fusing at least portions of the adjacent surface of the cover to portions of the adjacent surface of the absorbent.

The cover (62) typically resides on the upper surface of the absorbent (66), but alternatively can surround and partially or entirely enclose the absorbent. Alternatively, the cover (62) and the baffle (64) can have peripheries which extend outward beyond the periphery of the absorbent (66) and can be peripherally joined together to form an edge (84), as illustrated at least in FIG. 6. Utilizing known techniques, such as, for example, gluing, crimping, hot-

sealing or the like, the edge (84) may be formed either entirely, so that the entire periphery of the absorbent (66) is circumscribed by their joinder, or the cover (62) and the baffle (64) can be partially peripherally joined. To minimize the possibility of irritation and/or discomfort to the wearer of the absorbent article (40), it is desired that the edge (84) and at least the area of the absorbent article immediately adjacent the edge be soft, compressible and conformable.

Desirably, any edge (84) so formed shall have a width no greater than about 10; alternatively, no greater than about 9; alternatively, no greater than about 8; alternatively, no greater than about 7; alternatively, no greater than about 6; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 4; alternatively, no greater than about 3; alternatively, no greater than about 2;

or alternatively, no greater than about 1 mm. In addition, any edge (84) so formed shall desirably have a width of no less than about 0.5; alternatively, no less than about 1; alternatively, no less than about 2; alternatively, no less than about 3; alternatively, no less than about 4; alternatively, no less than about 5; alternatively, no less than about 6; alternatively, no less than about 7; alternatively, no less than about 8; or alternatively, no less than about 9 mm. Thus, any

edge (84) so formed may have a width ranging from no less than about 0.5 mm up to no greater than about 10 mm; although the approximate width of any edge may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer. In other versions, the cover (62) and/or the baffle (64) can have a periphery that is coterminous with the periphery of the absorbent (66).

Positioned either on or substantially parallel to the central axis (C) of the absorbent (66), is, optionally, at least one desired axis of flexure (F). Any such desired axis of flexure (F) is generally positioned parallel to, and may be off center from, the central axis (C), a distance of no greater than about 10; alternatively, no greater than about 9; alternatively, no greater than about 8; alternatively, no greater than about 7; alternatively, no greater than about 6; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 4; alternatively, no greater than about 3; alternatively, no greater than about 2; or alternatively, no greater than about 1 mm. Desirably, a desired axis of flexure (F) is aligned along the central axis (C). A desired axis of flexure (F) typically minimally extends no less than about 90; alternatively, no less than about 80; alternatively, no less than about 70; alternatively, no less than about 60; alternatively, no less than about 50; or alternatively, no less than about 40 % of the length of the diameter of the absorbent (66). A desired axis of flexure (F) typically extends no greater than about 50; alternatively, no greater than about 60; alternatively, no greater than about 70; alternatively, no greater than about 80; alternatively, no greater than about 90; or alternatively, no greater than about 100 % of the length of the diameter of the absorbent (66). A desired axis of flexure (F)

may result naturally from the dimensions, shape and/or configuration of the absorbent (66), or the absorbent may be imparted with a weakened axis or region to create a desired axis of flexure.

A desired axis of flexure (F) may also be formed by any of the techniques known to one of skill in the art, including, for example, scoring, pre-folding, slitting, embossing, or the like.

- 5 Although a desired axis of flexure (F) is described herein as residing in the absorbent (66), one of skill in the art will readily appreciate that a desired axis of flexure may also be formed in: (i) the cover (62), the baffle (64) and/or the absorbent; (ii) the cover and the baffle; (iii) the cover and the absorbent; or (iv) the baffle and the absorbent. When present, a desired axis of flexure (F) typically allows an absorbent article (40) to be folded more easily prior to disposition within the
- 10 vestibule of a female wearer.

The absorbent article (40) also has a thickness, caliper or height (H), as illustrated at least in FIGs. 5 and 6, measured along a line laying generally parallel to the z-axis. The minimum thickness of the absorbent article (40) typically is no less than about 9; alternatively, no less than about 8; alternatively, no less than about 7; alternatively, no less than about 6; alternatively, no less than about 5; alternatively, no less than about 4; alternatively, no less than about 3; alternatively, no less than about 2; alternatively, no less than about 1; or alternatively, no less than about 0.5 mm. The maximum thickness of the absorbent article (40) typically is no greater than about 1; alternatively, no greater than about 2; alternatively, no greater than about 3; alternatively, no greater than about 4; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 6; alternatively, no greater than about 7; alternatively, no greater than about 8; alternatively, no greater than about 9; or alternatively, no greater than about 10 mm. Thus, the absorbent article (40) may have a thickness of about 10 mm or less; although the approximate thickness of the absorbent article may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

25 The absorbent article (40) typically is folded along an axis lying on or positioned parallel to the central axis (C), as illustrated at least in FIGs. 11, 12 and 13, prior to disposition within the vestibule (42) of the female wearer. When folded along such an axis, the absorbent article (40) will form a recess (92) which protects the wearer's finger(s) from soiling when the absorbent article is disposed within the vestibule (42). Once inserted, the absorbent article (40) may have a

30 tendency to unfold in an attempt to fill the vestibule and thus maintain the upper surface of the absorbent article in contact with the tissues of the vestibule (42). The absorbent article (40) may be resiliently biased along the axis about which it is folded to increase the tendency of the absorbent article to unfold. Alternatively, the absorbent (66) of the absorbent article (40) may be thicker along its periphery, as illustrated at least in FIGs. 10 and 11, thus also demonstrating a

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Alternatively, for example, the notch (100) may be situated substantially on or adjacent to a desired axis of flexure (F). The notch (100) may also provide a natural folding or bending line to the absorbent (66), thus allowing the absorbent article (40), when folded or bent along any such line or axis, to be more easily folded or bent. This is believed to be particularly true when an absorbent (66), as illustrated in FIG. 14, has at least two notches (100) situated in its periphery, one notch at or near opposing ends of an axis or line. When the absorbent article (40) is disposed within the vestibule, the notch (100), when located at least in the periphery of that portion of the absorbent article to be situated nearest the clitoris (60), minimizes the likelihood that the absorbent article will irritatingly contact the sensitive clitoris.

Desirably, the notch (100) is of dimensions sufficient to minimize the likelihood that the absorbent article (40) will, when appropriately disposed within a female wearer's vestibule (42), come into irritating contact with the clitoris (60) and/or perineum (50), as desired. Stated differently, the notch (100) desirably is of dimensions sufficient to maximize the possibility that the absorbent article (40) will maintain a substantially spaced relationship from the clitoris (60) and/or the perineum (50), as desired, when the absorbent article is appropriately disposed within a female wearer's vestibule (42).

The notch (100) suitably extends inward from the periphery of the absorbent (66) a depth (102), as measured perpendicularly from the periphery of the absorbent, of no greater than about 30; alternatively, no greater than about 25; alternatively, no greater than about 20; alternatively, no greater than about 15; alternatively, no greater than about 10; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 4; or alternatively, no greater than about 3 mm. Alternatively, the notch (100) has a depth (102) of no less than about 2; alternatively, no less than about 3; alternatively, no less than about 4; alternatively, no less than about 5; alternatively, no less than about 10; alternatively, no less than about 15; alternatively, no less than about 20; or alternatively, no less than about 25 mm. Thus, the notch (100) may have a depth (102), as measured perpendicularly from the periphery of the absorbent, ranging between no less than about 2 mm up to no greater than about 30 mm; although the approximate depth of the notch may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

The notch (100) also has a width (104), the widest portion of which is usually situated at least on the periphery of the absorbent (66). Desirably, the notch (100) has a width (104) no greater than about 30; alternatively, no greater than about 25; alternatively, no greater than about 20; alternatively, no greater than about 15; alternatively, no greater than about 10; alternatively, no greater than about 5; alternatively, no greater than about 4; alternatively, no greater than

about 3; alternatively, no greater than about 2; alternatively, no greater than about 1 mm; or alternatively no greater than about 0.5 mm; although the approximate width of the widest portion of the notch may vary according to, *inter alia*, the general design and intended disposition of the absorbent article (40) within the vestibule (42) of a female wearer.

- 5       The notch (100) when configured as described herein may have a variety of geometries including U-shaped, V-shaped, W-shaped, semi-circular or a variety of combinations thereof. Several examples of possible notch (100) geometries are illustrated in several of the FIGs. One of skill in the art will recognize, however, that the notch geometries identified herein are nonlimiting and are but a few examples of the many geometries that may be suitable for the notch
- 10       (100) described herein.

Although the present invention has been illustrated and described in considerable detail with reference to certain embodiments thereof, other embodiments are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the illustration and description of the embodiments contained herein.

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